The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,836.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences 2 Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
„ Mutmachery	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	31
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	April. 3
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	6
„ Cannanore	25	„ Pointpatam	8
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypoore	26	„ Coringa	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Allepy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighbourg Districts, Bangalore, and Madras, as can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

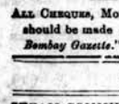
The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Mahouerah	15
„ Guadur	April. 1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	3	„ Koweit	17
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	7	„ Muscat	22
„ Bahrein	9	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	26
„ Fao	11	„ Guadur	28
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	May. 1
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hedgeson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

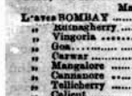
The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Sprits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	25	9	
Alexandria	38	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wellington's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood &c. &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 20th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ..... WHEATLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any quest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P.,	16th March 1874.
BENGAL	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 600

Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 21st March.

THE S.S. COROMANDEL, J. D. Mabe, Commander, 1,070 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on Board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

THIS DAY, the 17th inst. at 2 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Fort.

5 Cases Madder Prints, 10 Do. Grey Shirtings, 3 Bales Madapollams; also a small lot of damaged Piece Goods.

FOR SALE.

A capital investment, now open in Kurrachee, Scinde, a rising "Bunder" for parties desirous of going into business.

A large and old established firm to be disposed of by private sale, consisting of the general wholesale and retail business including Mulmery and Chemistry, the whole well stocked.

Also,—A first-class Hotel at Lahore centrically situated and within a short distance of the Railway Station and well-known by the travelling public.

The Proprietor leaves for England, thus disposing rather than trust it to hirelings and lose caste. For particulars apply to

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 17th March 1874.

C. T. BEARD,
No. 29, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

GOODS CLEARED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE AND FORWARDED BY RAIL, &c.

MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz.:—

Plated ice pitchers, plated reading lamps, brass table timepieces, American clocks, lady's handkerchieves, napkins, and stockings and socks, medicine chest, 1 case of umbrellas, 1 case containing pocket knives and scissors of very superior quality and workmanship, 2 cases of biscuits by Huntly and Palmer, and Peek Frean, 1 dozen table and 1 dozen dessert knives a d carver knife and fork by Rogers Gentlemen's English hats, Morocco leather, telescope, a invoice of 1 case of glass candlesticks of different sizes and different colours, 1 case of glass cups and saucers, and many sundry articles, &c.

On account of the concern:—

1 Case Ruby Beads, 300 lbs.

1 „ White „ 3 cwt.

1 „ „ 2 3-5 cwts.

1 „ „ 2½ cwts.

On account and risk of Ahmedbhy Hussonbhoy.

B—925 1 Case 10 dozen Jap-anned Skin, No. 700.

Lots of Furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved round tables, pier tables, teagoys, tood-stools, full carved writing desks, tea wood cupboards, bedsteads, camp cots, cupboards, chest of drawers, sofa couches, hat-stands, camp tables, iron cradles and cots, meat safes of different sizes, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, T. cloth, chintz.

3 cases of white dhoties, 49 by 10 yards, and 6 cases of white dhoties, 49 by 11 yards, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Breach Candy or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at their room, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerjeebhoy, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds or mortgage, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or foras land, with the two bungalows and outhouses, situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 64 and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 bigas and 30 square yards or thereabouts, and regis ered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 80 and 82, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wassowjee Ramchunder, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by the property of Pedha Ludha, and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wassoodew Ramchunder, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Ruttonjee Eduljee and partly by the property of Muddon Bhicojee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Moola Fe rozeea and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs, Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, Halls. Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jekfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited), Jackfield, Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
„	Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to £10
„	Lockets	„ £ 1 0 to £20
„	Suites	„ £10 10 to £50
	Chains ..... Per Ounce	„ £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem	Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„	Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„	Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„	Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„	Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

AND

WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.—The ENTRIES for above will remain open till 5 o'clock THIS DAY. 17th March. J. A. G., Honorary Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE, IN OPERA COMIQUE, ON FRIDAY, 27 MARCH 20TH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	„ 10	Gallery	„ 2
		Pit	Re. 1

Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, capable of managing a Pressing Factory.

GADDUM & Co.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at BREACH CANDY. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE. 2, Rampart Row. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, on CUMBALLA HILL, now in the occupation of Messrs. Gordon and others. It has Four Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of MOWJEE PREMJEE, late of Bomb y, Hindoo, deceased.

KHETSEY PREMJEE.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Applic t on for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased has been made by the above-named Applicant to the High Court of Judicature at Bomb y, in its Ecclesiastical Side. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 16th day of March 1874.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS & Co., Applicant's Proctors.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in the ISLAND of BOMBAY.

Two several Pieces of land adjoining the Race Course, Byculla, containing respectively 139 and 111 45/50 square Bigas.

A Piece of Land at Babooda Talak Road, adjoining the Saddar Adawlut, admeasuring 18,338 square yards, with several Teak-built Sheds and Stables thereon erected. Also a rent charge of Rs. 50 per annum payable in respect of a Stable erected on portion of this land.

The property known as Mahomed Bauker's Stable, situate at Bhendy Bazaar, consisting of a Dwelling-house, extensive Stable, and Yard, Shops, newly erected, and containing 8,343 square yards of land.

Six Beds of sweet Batty ground at Mahim Road, known by the name of Settree, and admeasuring 3,969 3/9 square yards.

Full particulars can be obtained and the properties viewed on application to the Undersigned.

PRESCOT & WINTER.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors:

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee:

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers:

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors:

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner:

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., or in the Fort by appointment at 2 P.M.

Auditor:

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

Agents:

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

INDIAN RETURN OF BUSINESS FOR 1873.

NO. OF PROPOSALS 472.

Amount of Policies issued	Rs. 23,99,000
Not completed	„ 7,33,000
Declined	„ 3,76,000
Total Proposals	„ 35,08,000
Annual Premium income	„ 1,26,119

A detailed statement has just been published, and copies can be had on application.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:

UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF A PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The Positive pays less attention to seeking hasty results than to laying a foundation upon which a thoroughly sound institution may be erected. One of the chief features is the charging of its English rates of premium for the business in India. The Company, instead of taking from assurants high rates of premium for future refund under the name of "Bonus," considers it fairer to charge at the outset a low rate, commensurate with the risk undertaken. The inquiry as such a proceeding is unquestionable, and when coupled with the facts that Europeans are living in India under improved sanitary conditions, and that the value of Assurance Companies' shares has risen to fabulous prices, it is evident that Assurants in these times are entitled to more liberal treatment, not only in point of rates, but in other respects as well.

The Positive rates for India are rates for a whole-world business, the Company intending to have Offices every where, so that the rates cover influences of climate in any part of the world.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED

In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,

After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,

Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

A BRANCH has just been opened in CANADA, under F. C. Ireland, formerly of the "Zeta" (the largest local office), and $100, 00 deposited with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT, to secure Policy-holders in conformity with the Acts of the Local Legislature.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

10,00,000, TEN LAKHS, or a MILLION of RUPEES and larger sums of money available on loans, in various sums, and at liberal rates of interest to absolute Proprietors of Estates in good localities.

For Terms, &c., please apply to

Ahmedabad, 11th March 1874. WILLIAM STRIP.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1. Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO: JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort: Messrs. D. S. KEMP; BOLTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY, *For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, JAGRA.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES, &c.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 4, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., which comes into force from to-day, and several other lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India abroad.
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North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO MATRICULATION and F. A. CANDIDATES.—NOW READY, BEST'S MANUAL of LATIN ROOTS. (pp. 110.) Second Edition. Price Rs. 1. Sold by COOPER & Co., Bombay.

Also a MANUAL of GREEK ROOTS. Price 8 Annas.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of COLLUM and OTHERS, vs. BRACKEN and OTHERS, 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 16TH MARCH.

THE rates of Exchange on London has hardly altered, but the tendency is slightly in favour of sellers.

In Government Securities there is very little enquiry, and values are unaltered,

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11 9/16d. to 3d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sigh:..... 1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ....1s. 11 3/4.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/8d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 25/32d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 17/32d.
Credit '3 do. francs ... 240.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 97½
Do. demand..... 99⅝
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On Ci'ra House Bills, 60 days' sight. 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 106¼d. nl.
Four & half per cent. 102½
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Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	10	per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	10	,,
Do. on Merchandise	12	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	11	,,
Bank Bills	10	,,
Mercantile Paper	13	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs.	10-0
Carolas ... ... ,,	199
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,,	211
Bar Silver... ... ... ,,	106¼
Gold Lea ... ... ,,	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS £3-2-6 has been paid to-day for Liverpool with guarantee to be received on board ship. £3-0-0 is the market rate for ships commencing. By steamers rates are slack, but most of the steamers loading have long lay days, and consequently, without they get full market rates, are not anxious to engage. A great many steamers have passed through the Suez Canal during the last few days bound to Bombay, and two boats are coming round from Calcutta.

London — Cotton ... ; Cwts ... ; Seeds ... } No ship
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £3 0s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £3 0s. 0d.; Mirabollams ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d.; Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton ... ; Coffee ... } £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
[illegible] ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ... ; Cotton ... ; Seeds ... } £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.; £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.; £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China ... — Steamer ... ; Sailing ... } Rs. 8 per ton. Rs. 2-8 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ... . Rs. 2 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising. [illegible] Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue. Spinning shares dull. Bank of Bombay 1st Issue closed weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	730
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res.-issue	395
6,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	409 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	119
40,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	426

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	118-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	273
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	17-10/0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,240
9,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	920
3,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
600	2,500	all	175 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,100
900	1,000	all	92*	Bombay United	1,310
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,740
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
736	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,320
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,370
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,800
890	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,275
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,700
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	50	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	700
154	12,000	7,500	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	2,000
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
800	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
250	10,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
150	8,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,200
200	4,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowanji Press Co	1 0
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Fremel Press Co	1,000
250	5,000	1,450	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	2,625
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & C. Co.	750
800	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld.	165
1201	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press ...	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Rassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
400	500	70	150 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	500
150	500	500	100 p.c.	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Co. Limited.....	1,100
...	...	...	...	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,120
...	...	...	...	Wm. Cld. Gin & Press Co.	800
...	...	...	...	Wallace Limited Press Co.	900
...	...	...	...	Do. New half-par.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	400	185*	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	500	400	12 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	40
200	250	250	12 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,150	500	all	1½ p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	2100
4,000	100	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	90
	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19¼	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail a very small business has taken place yesterday and prices remain much the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings (fine) 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 10 0
300 ,, ,, W. S. Prints 35 ,, 26 ,, at ,, 4 4 0
100 ,, ,, Muslins 36 ,, 24 ,, at ,, 5 0 0
500 ,, Printed ,, 39 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 5 5 0
2,000 ,, ,, ,, 39 ,, 12 ,, at ,, 1 11 0
2,000 ,, White Mull Shirtings 36 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 2 0
3,000 ,, ,, ,, 36 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 2 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 36 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 3 6
1,200 ,, S. Red Cambrics 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 4 5 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's telegraphic message of Saturday evening reports the cotton market of Liverpool as closing quiet but unchanged, with sales at 12,000 bales, of which 2000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3000 are Surat's, which are reported to be dull. Fair Dholleras continues to stand at 5 3/16d. per lb. Oomrowuttee at 5¼d., Orleans at 8¾d., and Mid uplands at 16⅜ cent. The produce markets are generally unchanged, and except a slight decline in coffee we observe no change in prices. M. P. Ceylon is now quoted at 125/0, and good ordinary native at 107/0 per cent. in the same message it is stated that the sums of £204,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England for France. Government Securities have again declined a half per cent. in value, particularly fours and five and half, Fours stand at £95¼, four and half at Rs. 97½, and fives and half Rs. 101½. Bar silver continues to stand at 59½d. per oz. The rate of exchange on India shows a considerable rise, the quotation to hand being, 1/10⅝.

The cotton market here has been steady without any change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies New Akote F P B..... at Rs. 184
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 184
25 ,, ,, Verawul ..... at ,, 160-62½
700 ,, ,, Broach M. G. (8 days)..... at ,, 190-91
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 192
20 ,, ,, ,, W.S. ..... at ,, 188
175 ,, ,, Mowa ..... at ,, 177½-78
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 178
25 ,, ,, Nuggur ..... at ,, 168-69
250 ,, ,, Dhellera April ..... at ,, 175
50 ,, ,, Cutch ..... at ,, 167
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 165½
25 ,, ,, Khandeish ..... at ,, 162
53 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 161
25 ,, ,, Boorampore ..... at ,, 174
25 ,, ,, Sheagaum F P B) ..... at ,, 181½

METALS.

500 cwts Yellow Metal Brazeirs .....at 47 per cwt.

YARNS.

1,500 lbs. Medio No. 40's .....at 15½ ans. per lb.
1,000 lbs. ,, ,, 50's .....at 17½ ans. ,,
1,500 lbs. ,, ,, 60's .....at 19½ ans. ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Penang (s)	Stewart.....	Kurrachee, March 13.
	Eugine	Lazarine	Mauritius Feb. 1.
	Raffali (s)	Naceda	Cutch, March 12.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Pead	Goa, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Tolinde	Lafout	Goa.
16	Gladstone.....	Watson	Colombo.
	Malwa (s)	Towlin	England.
	Calypso (s)	Crillovich.....	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf vi Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. R Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Lloyds, to London.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Agotana, to Bhownuggur.
Ship Greenock, to Liverpool.
Steamer Cheswick, to Port Said.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 13.

Lyster, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mount Aboo.

MARCH 14.

O'Brien, Surgeon Major, A M D, on leave, from Mhow.
Jones, Surgeon Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon P W D, on furlough from Allahabad.
Davidson, Lieutenannt-Colonel, R E, on duty, from Nassick.
Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 50th Regiment, on sick leave, from Agra.
Shinkwell, Captain, 59th Regiment, on sick leave from Agra.
Wheatley, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Deesa.
Smith, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment N I, on duty, from Mount Aboo.

MARCH 15.

Dashwood, Captain, R Fusiliers, on leave, from Bareilly.
Lambert, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Bareilly.
Justice, Major, Madras 5th Infantry H C, on leave, from Ellichpore.
Stuart, Major, Bengal the Royal Scots, on medical certificate, from Rawalpindi.
Winsor, Major, 18th Regiment N I, on leave, from Agra.
Lloyd, Lieuten nt, Madras 6th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Bangalore.
McConaghy, Surgeon, 28th Regiment N I, on duty, from Aurungabad.

MARCH 16.

Sinclair, Surgeon, A M D, on duty, from Poona.
Cunningten, Major, Bengal R A, to appear before a Medical Board, from Deshawar.
Davies, Captain, Madras 11th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Galloway, Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Cochran, Quarter Master, Bengal R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lawrell, Captain, Bengal 4th Hussars, to appear before a medical Board, from Rawul Pindee.
Marshall, Captain, 68th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 15.

Lyster, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Patna.

MARCH 16.

Campbell, Colonel, Bengal S C, on leave, to England.
Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Trent, Major, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Jones, Surgeon Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon, on furlough, to England.
Sharpe, Surgeon, A M D, on duty, to Deolalee.
Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Sirancha (C P).
Lambart, Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Dashwood, Captain, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Phillips, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Brondie, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Wellesley Major, Madras 2nd L C, on leave, to Bangalore.
Pickering, Captain, M dras R A, on duty, to Madras.
Hitchins, Lieutenant, 2nd Queens R Regiment, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Galloway, Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on furlough, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 26	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	... 11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 27	... 11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 24	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China.....	,, 24	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	Apr. 13	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	P.M.		P.M.
Monday	Mar. 23	Monday	May 25
,, ...	,, 30	,, ...	June 1
,, ...	April 6	Friday.....	May 29
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	June 5
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 12
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 19
,, ...	May 4	,, ...	,, 26
,, ...	,, 11	,, ...	July 3
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 5 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi at optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	P.M.		P.M.
Tuesday.....	Mar. 24	Monday	June 1
,, ...	April 7	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 29
Monday	May 4	,, ...	July 13
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	,, 27

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday.....	April 4	Saturday.....	June 27
,, ...	May 2	,, ...	July 25
,, ...	,, 30		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Townson the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussera, Egutpoore, Nassick, Monmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore..	9 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for General, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

POONAYGUR—March 16th, at Nogpore, Rustomjee Sorabjee, Station Master, aged 36 years, of fever, leaving a large circle of friends and relations to bemoan his loss.
WORSLEY—March 12th, at Kurrachee, Francis Beville, the infant son of Major G. F. Worsley, Royal Artillery, aged 4½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAGRATH—March 12th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major B. H. W. Magrath, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B. C." must send us his name as a guarantee of good faith before we can publish his letter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY" *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1874.

Two soldiers of H. M.'s 68th Regiment were brought up last week before Mr. John Connon, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and charged, one with having dishonestly misappropriated and converted to his own use some currency notes of the value of Rs. 200, and the other with having received and detained the same. With the evidence in the case we have nothing to do, as the matter is under investigation; but, as the course taken by Captain Crawford, the prosecutor, of appealing to the criminal law in the case of delinquency in a soldier is a novelty in Bombay, we think the matter worthy of notice. Hitherto, very generally, all crimes, less than murder, committed by European soldiers, have usually been handed over for trial to a court-martial, the idea with officers and soldiers being, that chivalry and custom demand that all offences committed by persons liable to the Mutiny Act should be inquired into under the rules which guide the course of justice in military courts. Now we think this is a great mistake, for many reasons. In the first place, had the case been sent for trial to Colaba before a court-martial, the time of seven officers would have been wasted, and a long and protracted inquiry would have followed. These tribunals are terribly slow in their workings and procedure. The proceedings are made out in duplicate, every question must be written out, put in, and then copied down in the court's proceedings before the witness is allowed to reply, and the result is that the man giving evidence has time to weigh the drift of the question instead of being made to answer off-hand. This bad system enables an untruthful witness to evade or falsify his reply. For purely military offences, discipline, no doubt, would be better enforced by trying the offender before a court composed of officers, but for disgraceful conduct we think that, whenever a regiment is quartered in a town where there is a criminal court, all cases of felonies ought to be remitted to it for trial. There is nothing in the condition of military service which should prevent a military thief from being tried by the ordinary courts of the country in which he resides. Judges are handsomely paid for their duties, and a robber in a red coat would be much more in his place in the dock of the Old Bailey than standing in a messroom and being arraigned before a court of honour. Courts-martial are far too common, and the solemnity of them and the good effects they produce are lessened by their frequency. We think commanding officers of regiments should be invested with greater powers than they now possess, and should have granted to them the authority and naval jurisdiction now assigned to minor or regimental courts. It is painful to behold a court assembled for the trial of some small offence which the captain of a man-of-war is empowered to summarily deal with and punish; and before long we expect to see a revision in the whole system of our administration of military and martial law. It is quite right that an officer or soldier should be bound to submit to be tried by a military tribunal, but there can be no valid reason given why the constitutional law of England should be suspended in cases of larceny and felony because the offender is under the obligation of enlistment.

We trust the good example set by Captain Crawford will have a moral effect upon the troops in this presidency. Soldiers have a particular objection to common and criminal law remedies, and it is high time they learned that they do not cease to be citizens when they don the bright red rag. No doubt soldiers are peculiarly situated, for by the Articles of War many offences have been created for which there is no "measure of punishment" in a criminal court. It is for this reason that many object that a soldier should be liable to a kind of double process, viz., be rendered liable to arrest upon a warrant or upon the word of command of his superior officer. There may be some show of truth in the objection taken to the length of time a military prisoner may remain in confinement prior to being tried, and we have heard it asserted that it is unjust to detain in arrest a military prisoner for a long time upon a charge of an offence, while a civilian, while waiting trial for the same class of misdemeanour, would be allowed to go at large upon giving bail. There are difficulties in this matter however, for a military prisoner put out of arrest cannot be tried upon the same charge for which he was confined, his release in fact condoning his error. An authority tells us that in 1717 it was the fashion for the colonel of a regiment to give up an accused to the civil magistrate, if his crime was one punishable by the law. The power remains, but is seldom used in India in the present day unless in cases of murder, rape, and such class of crime, although in England regiments often save themselves trouble by sending for the policeman. Another thing strikes the mind as to the moral good of sending up a thief to a criminal court. His sentence commences immediately that he is found guilty, whereas a court-martial may give a scoundrel two years' imprisonment or more but it cannot send the culprit straight to his doom, and its decision is subject to the confirmation of higher authority. This materially decreases the effect of a sentence which if given out at the time of trial would have a wholesome influence upon the bystanders. Thus it will be seen that a court-martial is controlled in its powers. We know that Sir Charles Napier approved of the officer commanding a division having power to cancel or alter the sentence of a military court, and if we mistake not so did the great Duke of Wellington; but, humble as our opinion is, and however willing we may be to bow with reverence to such high authorities, we are of opinion that if courts-martial are to be of real use they should be full power tribunals.

Now, with regard to the fact which we mentioned that a soldier subjected to arrest was not allowed to go out upon bail, we have since writing that portion of our article come across an authority which tells us that the reason was that in former days the soldier might be a criminal made to serve or a conscript bound to perform military duty, and that if he was released pending his trial he might gladly bolt to avoid further service. The same authority tells us, that the origin of commissioned officers being only placed in open arrest was that the value of their commissions was accepted as good bail. If there be weight in the argument that a soldier released from confinement pending his trial by court-martial might make off, we certainly wonder how it occurs that no provision has been made to prevent magistrates accepting small bail from soldiers whom they commit for trial. We fear that we have wandered from our subject, but the matters into which we have drifted have many points of interest. Returning to the original subject, we cannot but feel that a strong blow will be struck at bad characters in the service by dealing with them as ordinary criminals when they forget to keep their hands from picking and stealing. There are in the army of the present day superior men in the ranks—British soldiers who honour and love honest truth, and these brave fellows will never consent to soldier with convicted felons. Such men highly approve of the application of the criminal law to ruffians who are too low for the honour of a trial by a tribunal before which quibbles are not allowed to avail, and where equity side by side with mercy is dispensed in all the simple majesty that clothes the judicial acts of gentlemen who are not lawyers but simple and gallant soldiers. Let then the roughs of regiments who steal be dealt with in future by criminal, and not by military, law.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE hear that the Organ Concert on Thursday next will be graced by the singing of two ladies and three gentlemen, all of them accomplished performers, besides three separate organ recitals, one of them by Master Percy Mull. This will be a noble inauguration of the fresh series of Town Hall Concerts, now under the energetic superintendence of the original founder, to whose musical taste and constant efforts Bombay already owes so much.

THE Bombay Chess Club is about to remove into the spacious rooms over Treacher's formerly occupied by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and we hope to hear of some more matches of the "King of Games" between our local players and some of our up-country amateurs. This Club ought to prosper well, as, independently of Chess, it supplies a great desideratum to its members in furnishing a cheerful and pleasant rendezvous much needed in the Fort.

WE understand that tenders will be required shortly by the Municipal Engineer for the erection of a corrugated iron shed to put over the large steam roller now at work on the Malabar Hill road. It is certain that its services will be required for some months yet on that piece of road, which will bring it well into the monsoon, and, as it will again be wanted after the rains, it has been decided to build a permanent shed for it near where it now stands.

WE congratulate Government—how pleasant it is to be able to congratulate our authorities about anything—on the resolution to make the ground between the University Buildings and Rampart Row into a public garden, instead of building on it: this, at least, will be a compensation for the stablings on the Maidan, and at the same time beautify the city and complete Sir Gilbert Scott's architectural gems in a fitting manner.

WITH reference to the appointment of Acting Chief Magistrate, we are assured that an application for the appointment was sent in by at least one English barrister, who was informed, in reply, that other arrangements had been already made. The Government cannot, therefore, plead that no English barrister would have taken the post. We do not, however, assert that the acting appointment should, as a matter of course, have been given to any barrister who asked for it; the Government would have had no difficulty in making its choice out of a number of good men, if it had been willing to act on any other principle than that of heaping up honours and rewards on Mr. Tucker's particular friends.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5d. 3/16d.
Exchange on India.....	1s. 10d.
Oriental Bank shares.....	£5.
Chartered Bank shares.....	£14 10s.
Do. Mercantile	£24.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£39,250,000.
,, Notes in circulation	£106,750,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95¼.
4½ do. do.	97½.
5 do. do.	101½.

The sum of £2,04,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

THE King of Burmah is about to despatch an Embassy to France. The Kin Mengyee, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is appointed head of the Embassy, which is to start about the beginning of March.

THE Honourable F. A. Glover, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 14th April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A CORRESPONDENT in Calcutta, who hears a good deal of what is said in official circles, writes to us that the chief topic of conversation there at present seems to be the attitude of the Bombay Government during the riots, and the opinion is not unfrequently expressed that Sir Philip Wodehouse will eventually get his *jowab* for the part he played.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram has telegraphed from Calcutta to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, the Chief Secretary, that as the Rs. 20,000 worth of rice promised to the Madras Relief Fund Committee cannot be procured from Vizagapatam by the beginning of next month, he will hand over the above amount in cash to the Central Relief Committee in Calcutta.

THE *Rangoon Mail* regrets to announce the death of Dr. Mason, one of the oldest missionaries in Burmah, which occurred on the 4th instant. Dr. Mason published several works, but the one which has been most universally read was his *Burmah*, being Notes on the fauna, flora, minerals, ter[illegible] gave me the following information:—It and nations of the province, with vernacular appears that in Mugghah, in the south of Durnames. It is now, we believe, out of print, and bunga, there is a kind of caste called *Sumsuar* although first published as far back as 1852 is *Koormee*, who are cultiv

when I come home at night that, instead of going to my desk to fulfil good resolutions and clear off correspondence, I am more fit for my bed. With regard, too to reaching my supporters through the newspapers I cannot say that I am particularly desirous to use that course further: it was necessary to do so at first in order to make our Castra project widely known through India, but now our Association is formed and cannot be enlarged (as far as I can see), I do not perceive any object to be gained in bringing ourselves or our affairs before the public; all we have to do is to work and convert our respective allotments from forest into farms as fast as we can do so judiciously. At the same time I should be very glad if others would visit the colony, and see things for themselves and then write about it as much as they felt disposed to do.

You ask for a general sketch of affairs in Castra and what is doing there. Your ringing is done, and well done, and I think I would recommend the same being effected on the few acres (about 15) left in the N. W. corner of your allotment, as then with the similar job on ——'s and ——'s there will be a grand clearance of some 150 acres in a body whenever we do carry that out, and that will make a very decided opening in the forest thereabout. I have rung 44 acres on —— land, and am happy to say that I have arranged for the sale of his timber to a saw mill recently established near him, the price to be allowed is small, but it will, I calculate, pay for clearing his land or nearly so, and that as times go is a great gain. I wish I could do as much for others, but ——'s land is near the sea, and the setting up of the saw mill I could not anticipate. We may have as good fortune yet further back, especially if we can but get our roads in order. I am clearing for ——and ——and —— and having got their acres ready I shall build for them. I have rung the trees on 50 acres each for ——and ——, and am instructed to do the same for——and——, so there is a little doing, and that little will I hope increase each season, the great obstacle in our way is the state of our roads. Years have elapsed since the Castra plank road was initiated by Parliament, and to this moment the funds so voted for that work are not all expended, neither are the funds arising from our purchases of land in Castra. I am now corresponding with the Minister of Lands and Works on the subject, and, when the matter is brought to an issue, I will send you copy of the correspondence in order that you may see that I have done my best for the interests of our Association. Drays can go up the road through your land and on to ——'s farm, but no vehicle can get to my own place or on to Dooley's or Gunn's Plains, and all stores and supplies for my sons I have to send on pack-horses: of course this is not only inconvenient but also an expensive process. However, my boys are getting on with their work, have had a little clearing made, and are putting in a crop. I have had a comfortable little cottage erected, and as soon as this mail is despatched I shall go up to Deyrah (the name I have given my place), make it my summer headquarters, and from thence visit the different localities where work is going on more conveniently than I can do from hence. As soon as our roads are really practicable, and I can get a good extent of ground cleared on my farm, I shall trust to move up permanently with my family. Mr. —— camehere from India in the early part of June last and stayed three months. He was so pleased with all he saw that he bought a farm: he gave £8-10 an acre for it. The farm is a good one and has a nice house (wooden) and garden, barn, and offices, and is nearly all cleared. When I use the word cleared, you must not fancy a farm with a perfectly English aspect: stumps and large dead trees are still spread thickly over the surface, but they do not interfere materially with the cropping of the ground. This will give you an idea of the nature and present value of farms immediately on our coast.

I may mention that —— has left two of his boys, little fellows, under my charge, and for them, my own youngsters, and one or two others I have engaged a master who I think will answer admirably to push them on in the paths of knowledge. The said master, a Mr. Scott, is from India, where he was at one time in the Delhi College, and at another period had charge of the school at Simla: he seems quite competent to instruct boys up to the age of 13 to 15: he does not profess to teach Greek, but Latin, Mathematics, &c., &c., he is master of. Mr Scott and his wife are ready to receive children from India and to board, clothe, and educate them for £60 per annum. This might suit some of our associates whose means are restricted. I have mentioned the Scotts to ——, who wrote me not long ago on the subject of educating children in Tasmania.

I suppose from the *Launceston Examiner* that may have reached you, and the illustrated paper, you will have gathered tidings of our recently developed mineral wealth. Our tin appears to be something wonderful, as also is the iron, both in quantity and quality, and they must do something very soon in sending the Colony ahead: with such industries established population would speedily increase, and mining population means mouths to be fed and prosperity for farmers.

I grew some beautiful flax, hemp, and gram last season, and am repeating my experiment this year. I only wish I could see my way to a scutching mill and oil mill: either of them properly managed should give most handsome returns.—Yours, &c.

A. CRAWFORD.

P.S. Tenders for our roads in Castra are out at last but I am afraid the season for roadmaking is past.

THE RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE, KATTYWAR.

RAJKOTE, 12TH MARCH.

THE third *annual* Prize Exhibition of the above institution took place yesterday with great *éclat*. The interesting ceremonies were performed in the central hall of the College, which was neatly and tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. These flags, it must be observed in passing, had a peculiar political significance, as they bore in large golden figures some distinguishing marks and names of the different durbars of Gujerat and Kattywar that contribute to the support of this royal academy by sending the princes for instruction. The hall was numerously crowded both by Europeans and natives, among whom we observed General Sir E. Russell, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Robertson, Colonel Aitkin, Colonel Law, Captain Candy, Dr. Butler, Dr. Batty, Dr. Leggatt, Mrs. Leggatt, Captain and Mrs. Sturt, Captain and Mrs. Salmon Captain Wodehouse, Mr. E. Candy, C. S., Captain Phillips, Captain Scott, Captain Retchon, Mrs Macnaghten, Miss D. Turkhad, Miss A. Turkhad, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Stevenson, Rao Bahadoor Sambhooprasad, Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Mr. M. N. Shrigaonkar, Mr. Uttamram Nurbheram, and several others. Colonel Anderson, whose name is cherished with great love and respect by the whole College and who had promised to distribute the prizes, entered the magnificent hall precisely at 4 P.M., followed in a processional order by the Rajkoomars with glowing cheeks and in gay attires. The Colonel took his seat to the right of Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the College, to his left sat General Sir E. Russell, whose presence among us has afforded great pleasure and satisfaction. In front of the chair sat the princes in a semi-circle. The seats around the chair were occupied by the *élite* of the European community. All the karbharees and native political officers were seated to the right and left of it respectively. All the seats were arranged with great judgment and precision.

The Principal opened the proceedings by a speech which was clearly audible to all (for the acoustic properties of the hall are not so bad and defective as is sadly the case with your much-boasted University Hall). The substance of the speech was as follows:—

"Colonel Anderson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

To-day may be called our third birthday, and perhaps we have reached an uninteresting age, of which there is not much to be said. The novelties and the anxieties of our infancy are past, the hopes of the future not yet realized. But there is one feature—the most noticeable feature—in our past year's experience, which may be thought satisfactory, and that is our very decided growth

I think that some of you will remember that when we assembled last year on an occasion similar to this we numbered only 18 boys. We now number 29, who are sitting here before you, and one is absent on leave, so that the total number on our rolls is at present 30. We feel that this great increase is the work of Mr. Peile. The College owes him its best thanks for the hearty support which he gave to it while he was acting Political Agent, and I wish to acknowledge our sense of that obligation now.

Our work during the past year has been tolerably steady, and, on the whole, we hope satisfactory. It is not for us to say much of ourselves. This College was, as usual, examined about a month ago by the Educational Inspector, who has promised to send a report.

Our classes have suffered a good deal from unpunctuality of attendance, and this is a very vexatious evil, which we hope that each of our well-wishers—especially gentlemen of the Political Department—will do his best to check. No one who has not seen and felt the clog and distraction caused to a class by the sudden introduction of one boy lagging hopelessly two or three months in the rear of the rest can understand our difficulties in this matter. We hope that some help may be given to us by the rule recently made in committee, but we know that our surest stay must be in the personal influence of the Political Officers as well as in the approval and good-will of the different durbars. And we hope and believe that we shall obtain both. With regard to the future, our hope has long been that some at least of our boys may matriculate for the Bombay University. But it is quite impossible that they can do this if they are to abandon the College at the time of their premature marriages If that is to be our fate, we had better never have been. I speak advisedly, having thought much of this matter, knowing also the thoughts of others who think most of our welfare. I ask you, Colonel Anderson, to help us—as you chiefly can—as I believe you will. It is not indeed to help *us*, but to help the boys themselves: to help them to knowledge, to help them to the truth, to help them to that completeness of manhood which gives at once both purity and power, and without which he who governs is but the slave of himself. That is what we feel: we believe that you feel it too, and we ask you to strengthen us through your strength. I will not say more on this subject now, but will come to the question that our young friends in front are most anxious to hear solved—the question of the award of the prizes." We have four classes: and a Prize is given to the first in each, determined by the whole year's marks.

The first in the 1st class is Jusvantsinghjee of Limree. In this class also Harisinghjee of Bhownugger is deserving of special commendation as being very nearly, if not quite, equal to Jusvantsinghjee: he has displayed a very laudable appetite for history. The first in the 2nd class is Harisinghjee of Sehore. The first in the 3rd class is Hussain Mia of Mangrole. The first in the 4th class is Bhoopatsinghjee of Bhimrad.

Besides these four class-prizes we have three others open to the whole College: one for improvement in English speaking, one for gymnastics, and one for good conduct. The prize for English speaking is awarded to Harisinghjee of Bhownugger. Waghjee of Morvee also deserves to be specially commended.

The prize for gymnastics has been won by Harisinghjee of Sehore.

And lastly, the prize for good conduct is awarded to Hussain Mia of Mangrole. The conduct of Tukhatsinghjee of Bhownugger and Harisinghjee of Sehore has also been exemplary. "

It is very pleasant to us, Colonel Anderson, that you, who have watched over us from the first, should again be here to distribute our prizes. We have always regarded you as our founder, and we believe that you look upon us as specially your own. Your name, engraven over our porch, is not likely to be forgotten, and each boy who to-day receives a prize will have in your signature something more to remind him of you and all you have done for us. We are much obliged to you for kindly consenting to distribute our prizes, and also to you, Sir Edward Russell, ladies and gentleman, for honouring the occasion with your company."

When the Principal resumed his seat, some of the advanced boys entertained the audience with select pieces of recitations. This was perhaps the most interesting part of the ceremony. Each and all, without exception, did his part very creditably and to the general satisfaction of all the hearers. Here is the programme for recitations:—

1. The Taskore of Morvee ...	Battle of Lake Regillus. Stanzas 29-31.
2. Hurbhumjee of Morvee ...	Translation from Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.
3. Hari singhjee of Bhownugger	The Ride from Ghent to Aix.
4. The Raja of Barria	Lady of the Lake. 1 cant., first three stanzas.
5. Jhangir Mia of Mangrole..	On knowledge. From Saadi's Kareema.
6. Harisinghjee of Sehore...	Battle of Lake Regillus. Stanza 36.
7. Dajiraj of Wudwan	Loss of the Royal George.
8. The Raja of Loonawara ..	Lay of the Lake. V. cant. Stanzas 15 and 16.
9. Hussein Mia of Mangrole..	Story of an Abid from Gulistan.
10. The Thakor of Limree.....	Edinburgh after Flodden.

After this several boys recited an episode from the Ramayen, which is somewhat in the form of a metrical dialogue in Gujerathee. This was much appreciated by those who understood the language. When the recitations were over, Colonel Anderson came to the important part of the day's work. He presented the prizes to the boys whose names were mentioned in the Principal's report. After this he rose and very briefly addressed the meeting. He said he had been very much pleased with the way in which the recitations had been delivered, and that he was sure that General Russell must join with him in noticing the great improvement which had taken place during the past two years. This improvement, he added, was most creditable to all concerned, and the Principal might be sure that he (Col. Anderson) would do his utmost to help him in obtaining for the College as many new boys as he could.

This short though encouraging speech was much applauded. The boys greeted Colonel Anderson with three cheers, which were warmly taken up. The first class students gave bouquets of flowers to the ladies and brought the ceremonies to a close. The assembly then resorted to the play-ground, where an exciting match of rounders was played between the College *versus* the Resident Europeans of the station. Colonel Anderson took a very lively part in the game. A regimental band was also present to add more grace to the occasion. In fine, the Prize Exhibition was a complete success.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SURAT.—During the last month there were 75 births and 193 deaths at Surat.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were fourteen European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

CONVERSION OF A PARSEE.—A Surat paper states that a Parsee inhabitant of that place, who was temporarily residing at Poona, has embraced Christianity.

RE-ADMITTED INTO CASTE.—A Hindoo resident of Ahmedabad, who was excommunicated some time ago, has been re-admitted into caste, on his paying Rs. 500 to his caste members.

SERIOUS FIRE AT SURAT.—On Friday afternoon about half-past 1 o'clock, a serious fire broke out at Surat, in which nearly twenty houses were destroyed, and a Mahomedan, who received serious burns, died the same day.

PERJURY.—A man named Damodhur Sumbhoo was sentenced the other day at Ahmedabad to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. A. J. Cowan assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, and Educational Departments, yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Jaideen Seedee. The jury found that death was caused by tetanus, the result of an injury caused by the passing of a cart wheel over the right foot.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 319 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 86 were under sentences from the High Court, 199 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 75 were Europeans and the remaining 244 natives.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee assumed charge of his office as Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. Nana Morojee as Acting Second Magistrate, and Mr. Patrick Ryan as Acting Third Magistrate. Mr. Nana Morojee will sit at the Girgaum Police Court from to-day.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, by name Kuriman Goonilal, was passing along the old Hanuman Lane, when a Ghattie came running from the opposite direction and accidentally knocked the boy down, which resulted in the dislocation of his left leg. The boy was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" SUIT.—The judgment which Mr. Justice Marriott intended to have delivered yesterday in the suit brought in the High Court by Heeragbur Tillokghur against Mathias Mull, Colonel William Nassau Lees, and William Martin Wood, proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, has been held over by his Lordship until Thursday next.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Purdasee named Ram Hoomar was charged with using insulting and threatening language towards Mr. Sorabshaw Dosabhoy, manager of the United Spinning Company, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. It appears that the defendant served the complainant as a ramosee for three days, for which period he demanded wages of the complainant in a most threatening manner. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

THE JAMSHEDI NAOROZ MASONIC FESTIVAL.—It will have been seen from our advertising columns that the four Parsee Lodges, working in Bombay under the English and the Scottish Constitutions, intend to get up a Masonic festival in connection with the Jamshedi Naoroz which occurs on the 21st inst., and which, even in Paris, is annually celebrated by Freemasons under the name of the vernal equinox. A similar proposal made last year was allowed to fall through owing to the death of a respected Mason; and the celebration of next Saturday, which comes off under the management of an influential committee, will be the first of its kind in this country. An attractive programme, in which instruction is combined with amusement, has been prepared for the evening; and on the success of the proceedings, which is anticipated to be complete, will to a certain extent depend the annual revival of the festival. A preliminary discourse to be delivered by Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama is expected to show that the celebration of the festival is essentially a Masonic ceremonial.

SAJUNBHOY MEER ALLY'S GIRL'S SCHOOL.—The annual exhibition of the Khojja Mahomedan Girls School, endowed by the late Sett Sajunbhoy Meer Ally took place on Sunday last, the 15th instant, in the large hall of Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy's Mansion, in Khoja Street. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, presided on the occasion. The hall was crowded with Khoja Seths, and among them we noticed Messrs. Dhanramsey Poonjabhoy, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Rahmoobhoy Hubbibhoy, Mahomed Rahimtulla Sayani, Shaboodin Tyebjee, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Tapidas Varjdas, Soojaoodin Tyebjee Shomro Pandurung, Dhirajram Dalputram, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Heerjeebhoy Hormasjee Shroff &c., &c. The Chairman having taken his seat, Mr. Rahimtulla Noor Mahomed, the Secretary of Sajunbhoy Meer Ally's charities read the annual reports for the past year of the working of the charitable dispensary and the girls' school. It appeared that the aforesaid Khoja merchant bequathed more than a lac and twenty-five thousand rupees for the establishment of a charitable dispensary, and a girls' school for Khojas, and both institutions have worked admirably during the last year. No less than 11,000 persons attended the dispensary, and upwards of a hundred girls were receiving instruction in the school. After the report was read the girls of the higher classes were examined in their various studies by Mr. Gangadas Keshoridas. After distributing the prizes to the successful girls of the school, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the chairman, addressed the meeting. Mr. Ahmedbhy Hubbibhoy thanked the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and after the distribution of nosegays and rose water, the meeting dispersed.

KURRUMSEE COTTON.—The number of bales of cotton shipped from Kurrachee last month was 1,157, weighing a little more than 700 candies, of the estimated value of Rs. 1,15,020. Of the number only 19 were shipped direct to London; there were 400 shipped direct to Genoa; and the whole of the remainder of the bales were forwarded to Bombay for transhipment to China. In addition to the above 3,151 pressed bales, of the estimated value of Rs. 2,25,183), were shipped to Bombay.—*Sindian.*

RETURN OF TROOPS TO POONA.—The companies of H. M.'s 68th Regiment, that have lately been doing garrison and police duty in Bombay, returned to Poona at 5-30 P.M. on Friday last. The men seemed to be in good health and spirits and to be glad to get back to their old quarters. Those of their number to whom we spoke seem to think that the panic has died out in Bombay, and that there is no fear of a recurrence of the riots which have so disgraced the Presidency town in the sight of all India. The only troops which remain, in addition to the usual garrison in Bombay, are one hundred and fifty sabres of the Poona Horse, and these would certainly do good service in dispersing a riotous crowd, should any emergency arise.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED CASE OF ABDUCTION.—We reported lately a case in which a man was charged with the abduction of a married woman from some place in the Khelat territories; the man and the woman were placed before Mr. Bazonjee Nacrojee, the Inspector of Town Police, who made a report to the City Magistrate. The woman then declared that she would on no account return home, as she would be cut to pieces the moment she crossed to the other side of the Hubb. The City Magistrate ordered the complainant, who is a relation of the woman, a cousin of her husband, to appear before him; the man appeared and declared on oath that the woman was in his charge when she was taken away, and that her husband was absent from home at a village some miles off. On Saturday last the accused and the woman were placed before the Magistrate, when the complainant asked for a fortnight's time to enable him to secure the attendance of the husband. The request was granted, and the accused is allowed to be on bail in the meantime; the woman is living with him, and manifests no inclination to leave him. Accordingly, the husband of the woman arrived in Kurrachee on Sunday last, and appeared before the Magistrate, and preferred his complaint against the woman and the party with whom she was in league on the charge of theft and enticement.—*Sindian.*

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, against whom a warrant was issued the other day at the instance of Constable Brewin, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with rioting at Sonapore on the 15th February last, and being members of an unlawful assembly. The magistrate postponed the case to this day, and admitted the prisoners to bail.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' SPORTS.

THE following are the names of the winners in each of the different events of Saturday's sports.

1.—POLE JUMPING OVER HORIZONTAL BAR.
1 Shaik Madhoo 20th N.I.
2 Bombr. Randall, Royal Artillery.
Height of Jump—8 ft. 6 in.

2.—RUNNING HIGH JUMP.
1 Evans, 2nd Queen's.
2 Randall, R. A.
3 Abbott, 2nd Queen's.
Height of Jump—4 ft. 6 in.

3.—FLAT RACE—100 yards, *Natives only.*
1 Sojanuck Ejanuck, 21st N. I.
2 Govind Duncotee, 20th N. I.
3 Shaik Fuckeeranuck, 21st N. I.

4.—FLAT RACE—100 yards, for *Europeans only.*
1 Corporal Evans, 2nd Queen's.
2 Corporal Campbell, 2nd Queen's.
3 Gunner Forde, Royal Artillery.

5.—HURDLE RACE—200 yds., 6 hurdles, 3½ ft. in height.
1 Corpl. Evans, 2nd Queen's.
2 Bombr. Lander, Royal Artillery.
3 Corpl. Campbell, 2nd Queen's.
4 Do. Old. do.
5 Stevens.

6.—SACK RACE—75 yds., *Europeans only.*
1 Corpl. Walsh, 2nd Queen's.
2 Corpl. Hastie, do.
3 Private Burley, do.
4 Private Jordan.

7.—WHEELBARROW RACE—50 yards, Blindfolded.
1. Corpl. Walsh.
2. Tenett.

8.—FLAT RACE—300 yards.
1 Corpl. Evans, 2nd Queen's.
2 Do. Campbell, 2nd Queen's.
3 Do. Deckett, 2nd Queen's.
4 Do. Forde, 2nd Queen's.

9.—THREE-LEGGED RACE—50 yards, *Europeans only.*
1 Corpls. Hastie and West, 2nd Queen's,
2 Randall and Ford, R.A.
3 Bold and Haughton.

10.—FLAT RACE—300 yards, for Silver Cup (Mr. Justice Bayley's.)
1 Corpl. Campbell, 2nd Queen's.
2 Abbott, 2nd Queen's.
3 Corpl. Old, 2nd Queen's.

11.—FLAT RACE—300 yards, for Silver Cup, Mr. Cassumbhoy's.
1 Corpl. Evans, 2nd Queen's.
2 Private Ducat, 2nd Queen's.
3 Gunner Forde, R. A.

12.—BULLOCK RACE—150 yards, *Europeans only.*
1. Private Harvey.
2. Gunner Gibb.
3. Corpl. Old.

13.—CHATTIE RACE—75 yards, *Natives only.*
1 Jeewa Singh, 20th N. I.
2 Shaik Wilayet, 20 h N. I.
3 Shaik Easub.

14.—FLAT RACE—100 yards, *Europeans only*—one man carrying another.
1 Burneston and Balleon, 2nd Queen's
2 Hastie and Old, 2nd Queen's.
3 Tibbs and Harvey, 2nd Queen's.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, Captain W. E Gordon, will sail to-day for England, with 37 officers, 7 ladies, and 18 children; 777 men, 92 women, and 190 children, 9 officers and 46 men of R. N. The following is the list of officers:—

Beng l Staff Corps—Captain Baynes	1/14th Foot—Capt Turneaux
63rd Foot—Lieut Anderson	39th Foot—Lieut Marriott
65th Foot—Lieut and Mrs Christie	43th Foot—Lieut Lloyd
76th Foot—Lieut Gossel n	45th Foot—Capt Stevenson
86th Bn Major and Mrs Knatchbull and three children	59th Foot—Lieut Beechman
Medical Department—Surgeons Renton, H nah, Tinder, Leader, and Surgeon & Mrs Preston and three children	62nd Foot—Lieut Bennett
P W Dept—Lieut and Mrs Hall and four children	R A Roy Hor Art—Vet Surg Ferris
Bengal Clothing Agency—Capt and Mrs Pritchard and child	Royal Artillery—Surg McEwen, Lieut-Col Wilkinson, and Major Davidson
2/1st Foot, Lieut Smith	8th Bde R A—Qr Mr Cochrane
1/8th Foot—Lieut Thompson, and Surgeon Ross	13th Bde, R A—Qr Mr Fyfe
1/5th Foot—Lieut Hargreave, and Qr Mr Darke and three children	24th Bde, R A—Lieut Longcroft
6th Roy Regt—Capt Evans	10th Hussars—Capt and Mrs Wood
8th Foot—Bs Major Longfield	21st Hussars—Capt and Mrs Biddle and four children
	Lieut and Mrs Kitson 2nd child
	1/3rd Foot—Capt Reeves and Capt Halahan

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O Co's S.S. MALWA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for England with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut. Col. Warde and Mrs. Hampton.
For Venice—Mr. Vavasour.
For Aden—Two deck passengers, 18 rank and file, 3 women, and 6 children.

THE ALPINE ICE STOPS THE WAY.

HURRYING into the passage way of our office yesterday we experienced a sense of delicious coolness, but our course was impeded by what appeared to us to be a monster glass block. It was as pure as crystal, and one could easily see to read through it. What was our astonishment to find that the passage way to our office was literally closed with a monster block of pure Alpine ice which Messrs. Farnham and Co. had very kindly sent us. We hear that we are indebted for this boon to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, and that our old friend the agent of the Company here, has hit upon the former managers of the Wenham Lake Ice Company to manage the Alpine Ice Company's affairs. We trust that this new enterprise will be successful. We understand that the supply can be made continuous throughout the year as the Company's steamers leave Trieste every fortnight and are only a trifle over a fortnight on the way. The wonder to us is that a supply of ice from Trieste has not been thought of long ago. But "better late than never."

AQUESTION REGARDING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

AT the Small Causes Court the other day, before the acting Chief Judge, an action was brought by Sambhoo Kaisavjee against Megji Sevnath to recover the sum of Rs. 368, being the amount alleged to have been lent by the plaintiff with interest up to date of the institution of the action. The original loan was made in Fob. 1923. The defence was the statute of limitation. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jehangir for the defendant.

Mr. Nesserwanjee contended that, though the original debt was barred, more than three years having elapsed since the institution of the suit, yet that it was revived by a part payment made by the defendant himself and entered in the plaintiff's book in his (defendant's) own handwriting. He referred the Court to section 21 of Act 9 of 1871, when the effect of part payment of principal is held to give a fresh period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability from the time the payment was made. The question then turned upon the proviso annexed to that section, which says, "Provided that in the case of part payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a *contract* in writing." Mr. Nusserwanjee argued that the defendant originally had passed an acknowledgment in his own handwriting in his client's book, and had opened the account in his own name which amounted to his (defendant's) signature. The original entry indicated nothing beyond the name of the defendant at the top, the date of the loan with a provision of interest running on it.

The Court was of opinion that there existed no contract in writing; that the entry did not specify the receipt of the money and did not provide an obligation to pay, and that it was not competent from the entry before the Court to infer that there was an implied contract on the part of the defendant to pay the original loan, so as to satisfy the statutary proviso referred to by the plaintiff's pleader.

After a lengthy argument as to whether such an entry was a written contract or no, the Court thought proper to direct a non-suit to be entered with costs.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ITALIAN S.S. PERSIA left Aden for Bombay at 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 14th instant.

THE S.S. RAIPAIL, 81 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kutch (March 12th) with a general cargo and one hundred and two deck passengers.

THE P. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP EUGENE, 872 tons, Captain J. Lazarino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (February 1st), with a cargo of 16,193 bags sugar, and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Adum Sedick.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co.'s S.S. CALYPSO, 1,129 tons, Captain Crillovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste via via the Canal, with the following passengers:—

For Trieste—Rev. and Mrs. F. Balsch and two children, Mrs Bohna and child, Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. L. Waltze
For Suez—Mr. A. Spitteler, Mr. A. Stirling and Mr. G. Greville.

She carried the 6,350 bales cotton and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (March 13th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. J. E. Bodger, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. R. Keen, Mr. G. W. Low, Mr. Martin, Mr. Peer Mahomed, one serjeant, one corporal, one private of the 56th Regiment, one private of the C. 19th R. A., and forty-six deck passengers.

THE RUNNING DOWN OF A BUGGALOW BY THE NORAH GREAME.

THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH.

At the High Court, on Thursday last, Mr. Justice Marriott delivered judgment in the case of Nursey Vullubjee and another v. Edward Bates and Co. The Advocate-General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs at the hearing; and Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Marriott said—This is a suit brought by owners of buggalow Cullian Pursad on behalf of themselves and the owners of the cargo carried therein against the defendant as owner of the ship Norah Greame, for the recovery of the damages sustained by a collision which took place between these two vessels at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 21st of January last, and by which collision the Cullian Pursad was sunk. The Norah Greame is a ship-rigged iron vessel of about 1001 tons burden, and was on a voyage from Liverpool to Bombay with a cargo of coals, and made the harbour of Bombay on Wednesday, the 21st of January last. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day took on board Mr. Henry Keyzar, a 2nd class pilot on the Bombay establishment. Having taken the pilot on board, the yards were trimmed and the ship proceeded on her course towards the harbour on the port tack, nearly close hauled, the wind being north west. The Cullian Pursad was a buggalow of 128 tons burden, and left Bombay at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of January last on a voyage from Bombay to Muscat with a cargo of piece-goods and other articles, and reached the outer light ship at about 2 o'clock of the afternoon of that day. The buggalow was on the starboard tack close hauled. The nacoda states he was upwards of a ½ of a mile from the outer light ship when he first saw the Norah Greame and that she was then about ½ a mile of on his Port side that he took off his puggree and carried it and he and the persons on board the buggalow sung out Dumna Daman (keep her away) but the Norah Greame did not keep away but kept straight on.

That he did not alter the course of the buggalow and that the ship came into collision with the Buggalow striking her with her port bow. John Cowan, the boatswain of the Norah Greame, appears to have been the first person on board her who saw the buggalow and he states that she was to leaward about the length of the ship off when he first saw her. The master was below when the buggalow was first seen. The pilot states that he was on the deck helm when the buggalow was reported that he stooped down and looked under the main sail and saw a buggalow trying to cross his bow he should think not more than 200 yards distant and not more than half a cable on the leebow; that on seeing the buggalow he told the man at the helm to put the helm hard up, and some one to let go the mainsheet, and that he let go the spanker sheet himself. These orders were obeyed, but the ship, according to the Pilot, answered slowly and struck the buggalow on her fort bow. The buggalow was dragged by the ship about a quarter of a mile and then sunk. The master states that the Norah Greame was just inside the outer light-ship; when he took the Pilot on board, if that be so the collision must have taken place inside the outer light ship and consequently within the limits of the port, the western limits of which are thus declared in a Government notification dated 7th of June (viz.) "*To the West.*—The eastern shore of the Island of Bombay from the fort of Sewree to the light house and the shore of Back Bay from the light-house to Malabar Point, thence a line drawn to the outer light-vessel and continued to the island of Kunderee." The evidence of the master on this point is contrary to the evidence of the Pilot and Mr Corke, the First Assistant Master Attendant, states that the position of the buggalow as sunk, which he himself has buoyed, is half a mile to the boundary line of the port, which stretches from the outer light-ship to Malabar Point. This conclusively proves that the collision took place outside the outer light, and therefore outside the port limits. It is clear from the evidence (against which on this point the learned counsel for the defendant admitted he found it impossible to contend-and therefore I need not consider it in detail) that no look, out was kept on board the Norah Greawe. In the neighbourhood of the outer light ship the buggalow might have been seen, as Mr. Corke said, for miles, and the pilot as obviously must be the case states—"If there had been a regular look-out and the approach of the buggalow had been reported in time I could have cleared her." It is clear therefore (assuming it to have been the duty of the Norah Greame to have kept out of the way of the buggalow) that the collision was occasioned by the want of a look-out on board the Norah Greame, that brings me then to the consideration of what were the relative duties of the Norah Greame and the buggalow in their respective positions. The rules of the road at sea applicable to the case are laid down in articles 12 and 18 of Table C to the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act 1862, 25 and 26 Victoria 1862 (Act 12-18.) It follows from those rules that it was the duty of the Norah Greame to keep out of the way of the buggalow, and that the buggalow did right in keeping her course subject to the qualifications in Act 19 of the same rules if that article applied (Act 19). It was contended that that article applies to the present case and that the buggalow ought to have starboarded her helm when she saw that the Norah Greame was not attending to her signals. The precise point was raised in the case of—The test 5 notes of cases 276 before the authority of that case it is clear to me that the buggalow was right in keeping her course and it is unnecessary for me to add anything to the reasons given by Dr. Lushington in his summing up. The result then of my findings respecting the positions of the vessels and their relative duties, and from the fact that the collision was occasioned by the fact that there was no look-out kept on board the Norah Greame is that the Norah Greame was in fault, and that *prima facie* her owner is liable for the damages occasioned by the collisionand that the onus lies on him to discharge himself from that liability. This the defendant has sought to do by alleging (1) That the Norah Greame at the time the collision took place was in charge of a pilot by compulsion of law and (2), that it was the duty of the pilot to have ordered a look-out to be kept and inasmuch as the collision was occasioned by the want of such look out that the defendant is discharged. I will deal with the defendant's 2nd point first. The same point was raised and decided in the case of the Diana v. W. Robinson, 131 affirmed an appeal under name of Stewart v. Iserminger, Moore P. C. 11, The George 9 Jur. O. S. 671. The same point was involved and similarly decided in the cases of the Jones and Velasquez I shall presently refer to. I hold therefore that it was the duty of the master to keep a good look-out although there was a pilot on board. Then as to *defendant's first point*, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, Section 388, provides that "no owner or master of any ship shall be answerable to any person whatever for any loss or damage occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any qualified pilot acting in charge of such ship within any district where the employment of such pilot is compulsory by law." In dealing with this point I will in the first place assume that the Norah Greame was in charge of the pilot by compulsion of law. Upon the construction of this Act, and also especially with reference to the facts of the present case, the cases of the Jane, L. R. 1, P C. 426, and the Velasquez 494, are in point, and upon these cases I apprehend the rule to be as laid down by Sir James Colville; in the latter case, that "to entitle the owners of a ship which is under the charge of a licensed pilot the benefit of the provision, in the Act which exempts them from liability when the collision has been occasioned by the fault of the pilot it lies upon them to prove that it was caused solely by his fault." Here the collision was occasioned by the want of a proper look-out which it was the duty of the master and crew to keep. It was not occasioned by the fault of the pilot. The defendant, therefore, has not brought himself within the rule, and is liable for the damages occasioned by the collision. I have in dealing with the defendants first point assumed that the pilot was, as contended, on behalf of the defendant on board by compulsion of law. That contention was based upon Act XXII. of 1855 (which has been made applicable to the Harbour of Bombay by the Bombay Government), section 12 of which provides that "In every port subject to this Act it shall be unlawful to move any vessel of the burden of 200 tons or upwards without having a pilot, Harbour Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master on board and Rule 1 of the Amended Port Rules sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council provides as follows:—"No vessel of above 200 tons entering Bombay Harbour shall run up amongs the shipping until she shall have received permission from the Master Attendant or other duly authorised person, but must anchor within and to the eastward of the inner floating light ship." The collision, however, as I have already stated, took place outside the limits of the Port of Bombay, and inasmuch as the Act and Rule could only apply to a v

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE HOUNDS.—We are glad to state that there is now no doubt but that Ooty will have its own pack of hounds this season, and we trust for all time to come. Captain Jago has arranged for the purchase of the Madras pack, which may be expected here in a few days.—*South of India Observer.*

ARCHERY AT OOTACAMUND.—On Saturday last a prize meeting took place, and five very handsome prizes were shot for. The Commissioner's Prize was very elegant, being a glass casket containing three scent bottles :, this was offered for the 'best gold' made by ladies only and won by Mrs. Grigg.—The First Club Prize was won by Mrs. Ross. The Second Club Prize was won by Miss Morgan. The Third Prize by Dr. Ross. The Fourth Prize by Mrs. Grigg. The Fifth Prize by Miss H. Morgan. The Consolation Prize by Miss Cowen. The Handicap Prize by Mrs. Grigg.

WE hear from a home correspondent that Mr. Charles Austin LL.D, who has lately been acting as special correspondent of the *Times* in Spain, has been offered, and will probably accept, the editorship of the *Times of India*, in succession to Mr. Martin Wood, who has edited that paper since 1865. Another piece of newspaper gossip we have to chronicle is that the indefatigable John Bruce Norton has become one of the leading contributors of the new London Conservative paper the *Hour*. We may be sure, then, that the *Hour* will be well informed on Indian subjects.—*Madras Mail.*

A TALE OF A CONSTABLE.

AMONG the recent objections to the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, as acting first magistrate of Bombay in the absence of Mr. Connon, one is repeated which was advanced against the appointment of a Hindoo magistrate of Bombay some years ago—viz., that his signature could not be identified in England.

Upon this small peg we proceed to hang a story which we have pulled out from the dark pigeon-holes of a well stored mind, and a singularly retentive memory. The facts may be relied upon, as the person who furnished us with the outline of the story was personally cognizant of the events related, and for which events Bombay furnished the pivot many years ago, when hair which is now grey was unblanched, and the eye which is now spectacled was bright and clear visioned. The names are real, and we make no apology for what some may call an unearthing of the dry bones of buried wickednesses, because the party likely to be affected by the revelations is past consideration if not past being affected by a narrative which we think has never before been published.

Mr. Constable, the publisher, who brought Sir Walter Scott to poverty, had two sons, the younger of which was named Archibald George Constable, and if the old man was open to the charge of cheating the great novelist, a similar tendency to a crooked path was transmitted to his son, in accumulated force. When the old man's days were getting dark, and he began to think that he must die, he looked around him, and found that he must leave his business to his eldest son, but for the second, the hero of our story, there was no provision. Consequently old Constable insured his own life for £5,000 and bequeathed the proceeds of this policy to Archibald. In the fulness of time the old man died, and the son received the money, and according to all accounts enjoyed it in a manner which soon diminished its bulk, and ultimately dissipated it outright. He then married a young girl in Edinburgh and with her he had a dowry of another £5,000. This, also, he soon squandered, and she died. Being left penniless he enlisted in the Bengal Artillery and came out to Calcutta. As soon as he arrived at the City of Palaces he was taken in hand by his fellow countrymen, and was made Sergeant-Major of a native regiment at Barrackpore. Being properly installed in office, and having plenty of leisure, it was no very surprising circumstance that he was a frequent visitor to Calcutta, wherein he managed to establish a large amount of credi assisted by connections who were familiar with old associations connected with his name. At all events he succeeded in "working the oracle" so successfully as to be able to purchase his discharge, and pay his passage home, but in prosecuting this purpose he was stopped by one of his Calcutta creditors and brought before the police on a charge of swindling, but the prosecution broke down, because he had taken the precaution to sign all his acceptances as a Sergeant-Major of the particular Regiment with which he was associated, and no false pretence could be proved. Having thus got off he returned to Scotland and married the sister of his former wife, who also brought her £5,000 within his grasp. This also was speedily squandered ; and apparently fond of India he again enlisted in the Bombay Artilleŋ, this time preferring the Western to the Eastern ride of the peninsula. In Bombay also he managed to ingratiate himself with his Scotch friends, and was admitted into the office of the Military Auditor General (Colonel Jamieson). While fulfilling the duties of his post there he could not be tempted to keep out of his old frailty of getting into debt, and succeeded in creating a number of bewailing creditors who at last became clamorous. The Insolvent Act white-washed all his difficulties, but he was able to take a house at Bandora, and some Alladin's Lamp, we presume, must have given him the means to drive into the Bombay Fort daily in a carriage and pair in the capacity of a broker. In the course of his business peregrinations he came upon the highly respectable house of Ritchie, Steuart and Co., in Church Lane, and being recognized by the senior partner as an old schoolmate, he was taken into the firm as an assistant at a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. The firm at that time was engaged in developing the cotton resources of Khandeish, and our hero was appointed to the charge of the agency of the particular business at Dhurrumgaum. It will have been seen that he was an exceedingly clever man of business, but he was not at all indifferent to the calls of pleasure, and wasted much of his time at billiards with the officers of a native regiment adjacent. Being bound to send daily accounts of his business proceedings his escapades could scarcely pass unnoticed, and the complaints and injunctions which naturally followed rendered the agency somewhat irksome and a source of mental disquietude. He was summoned to Bombay, but being a man of vas resources he determined to answer that sum in his own way. About this time Lord Dalhousie visited Bombay and gave a *levee* to the freemasons. On the evening before the *levee* Constable got himself initiated, and on the day after he was presented to his Lordship, and was hailed as a brother. On the evening following the presentation he started again for Dhurrumgnum. This was at a time when Government was giving all possible encouragement to develop the cotton trade and allowed advances to responsible firms from the treasury. Among them was the firm represented by Constable. Arriving at Dhurrumgaum he drew for Rs. 50,000 at three days sight in the name of the firm, but that not being available at head quarters the amount was immediately called in from the different outstations or tehsilees and handed over to Constable. A day or two after his departure from Bombay he was followed by a partner of the firm, and under the circumstances delays were dangerous, but he managed to improve the small time at his command by borrowing Rs. 80,000 from different native merchants, an amount which he turned into available articles of exchange. His return to Bombay, *viâ* Nassick, would have been inconveniently full of risk, and, therefore, he took the road to Surat and arrived just in time to catch the steamer to Bombay. Arriving at Bombay he put up at the Hope Hall Hotel, visited his friends, but doubtless avoided making an appearance at the house of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., but rather cultivated acquaintance with the office of the P. and O. Company where he took his passage to England in his own name. Having large funds at his disposal it was in his power to be generous, and thus popular, on board. In those days Captains received those fulsome testimonials which we now occasionally see muggled into the newspapers, and in the Captain's testimonial on this occasion the name of Archibald George Constable figured first on the list. Directing his course to Vienna he shone brilliantly in that city, went to large parties and generously returned them. To a party, however, given by the foreign minister, he was not invited, and he made great fuss over his exclusion, but not awaiting the result of his complaint he eventually landed at Dover where he was met by one of the brothers Forrester who were detectives of great note in those days. Constable and Forrester became great friends, travelled together from Dover to London in the same compartment, put up at the same hotel, accompanied each other to Edinburgh, and returned to London again. The detective then produced a warrant for Constable's arrest. The latter carefully examined the warrant which was signed by A. Spens, Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, and dared the detective to execute it. There was a difficulty. He was, however, placed under surveillance, and a reference was made to the law officers, who ultimately decided that no person in England was competent to legally verify the signature of the Bombay Magistrate, although he was a C. S. In consequence of this powerlessness of the law, Constable escaped, the consequence of his extensive frauds, and doubtless proceeded to other lands where he may now be prosecuting his studies in the art of swindling. The power to verify signatures is an easy matter through a notary public and, as one of the partners at the time was told, if a notary public at Bombay had attested the signature of Mr. Spens and signed and sealed such a testation, the signature and seal of the notary could be verified at the Court of the Dean of Arches and the signature of the Magistrate would have become acknowledged as effective. How these matters are managed now we are not aware, but the raising of the objection to a native magistrate because of this difficulty seems to suggest the probability that the above course is not even now taken advantage of. However, on this hint we have spoken, dragging in a tale which gives the history of a most remarkable career.—*N. W. Herald.*

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND JUSTICE TO RUTNAGIRI.

WE are still awaiting the action of the Government of Bombay, which has confessed the duty of attempting to undo the injustice wrought by the Survey in Rutnagiri. Fortunately there is no dispute as to the position of all the parties concerned at one time when the districts, where Khoti estates are to be found, came under the British Government. When we succeeded the Peishwa, the custom was to fix a lump sum of revenue payable by the Khot of the village, and to leave him perfectly unfettered in his relations with his tenants. This lump sum was fixed by a calculation based on a rough estimate of the lands of the village, and it was admitted that at any time the Government could undertake a fresh survey of the district and fix a new rental for each village. But it is notorious that the surveys were very defective, and that there was practically in every village a large extent of land, of which no account had been made. The produce of this was so much gain to the Khot, either by cultivating the land himself or by renting it to ryots.

As to the relations between the Khots and their ryots, those who were Dharekaris—that is, briefly, whose tenure was antecedent to that of the Khots—were protected in their rights ; their names were entered in the Government books, and all they had to pay was the Government assessment on each individual field or set of fields through the Khot. The rest of the ryots were not recognised by Government, their names were not entered in the Government books, and their rent in no way depended upon the Government assessment, but upon the custom of the country. A great deal of unnecessary argument has been expended upon the question whether the Khots were *proprietors* of their villages. It must be understood that we are dealing solely with those Khots who held under patents, or who had always been treated in the way just described. To argue that such men had real proprietory rights, or the contrary, is unnecessary. For the whole question depends upon what is meant by proprietory rights. Some persons contend that the Paramount Power always retained the proprietory right, others that it belonged to the actual cultivator of the soil. This is a mere fight about words. The point which it is really necessary to grasp is that these Khots contracted with Government for the revenue of the estate as a whole, and—eliminating the Dharekaris about whom there is no dispute—were unfettered in their relations with their ryots. How then did the British Government in other districts treat with those of its subjects, who under the former Government had owned the privilege of contracting for the land-revenue ? The answer is undisputed. It continued the same system, and if any change was made, it was in favour of the party who had owned the privilege above mentioned, for it fixed the assessment in perpetuity or for a term of years, and thus held out inducements for the improvement of the estates.

The question naturally arises, why was not this system carried out in Khoti estates? At first it was. For nearly forty years the Khots continued to contract with Government for the revenue of their estates in lump sums, no account whatever being taken of the ryots who cultivated the lands. No fresh survey of the district was made, and the Khots continued to pay the revenues fixed at the last survey under the Peishwa. This was notoriously inaccurate. It would have been very easy for Government to assess the whole extent of land in each village at the same rates which had been adopted by the Peishwa's officers, and the result in many cases can be easily guessed. Many Khots would have thrown up their estates, and the villages would have reverted to Government. But such a policy would have been unworthy of a generous and enlightened Government, and, we need hardly say, was never seriously contemplated. Still it is well to remember that such a course was open, without infringing the rights of any one, and indeed it may be well for the Khots to remember that such a course is open even now in a great portion of the district. But the policy of Government is to fix a fair assessment on the land, and it is manifest that in this respect the same principle should be carried out in Rutnagiri as in other districts. In fact there is at first sight no reason why the Survey officers should not have treated a Khoti village like any other estate paying revenue to Government, and have fixed according to their departmental rules a fair assessment, leaving as in all other estates the contracting party free to make his own arrangements with regard to the internal administration. The first objection to such a plan is that in some of the villages it was found that certain of the old Dharekaris, had, by encroachment of the Khots or for other reasons, lost their original status. The answer to this is plain. If this was really the case, very little opposition would have been made to a legislative enactment restoring to these landholders their ancient rights. And though in some ways it might have been desirable to effect this at the time of a general survey of the district, this was not absolutely necessary. It was a piece of justice, which could have been carried out at any time.

But a further objection arose. It was asserted that here were many cultivators in Khoti villages, who though not Dharekaris were of very old standing, and that though their position was formally good, now by the scarcity of land owing to increase of population, and by the natural cupidity of the Khots, they were often greatly oppressed, and that it would not be just to give the Khots the advantages of a fair assessment fixed without chance of increase for a term of thirty years, and to leave these cultivators out in the cold. It was asserted that it would not be enough to abolish forced labour and other such exactions by which these men were oppressed, but that it was absolutely necessary to fix their rents payable to the Khots. It is not necessary now to examine the force of these arguments. They prevailed, and accordingly two sections were introduced into the Bombay Survey Act, by which it was intended that the Survey officers should have the power to fix the demands of the Khots on this class of cultivators. We have already pointed out the carelessness with which this enactment was framed. Our business is now with the Bombay Revenue Survey, not with the Legislature. The Survey officers at any rate knew what it was intended they should do, and they miserably failed. Not only did they fix the demands of the Khots at half as much again as the survey assessment, with an absurdly elaborate arrangement of payment, part in kind and part in cash, and instalments fixed at the most inconvenient seasons, but they openly shirked the duty of inquiring which cultivators were the old permanent tenants whom they were intended to protect, and they treated all cultivators alike. They even went so far as to interfere with the Khot's home farms, and in many cases insisted on entering the cultivator of such in the Government books as permanent occupants. The result is well known. Rutnagiri district is one mass of confusion worse confounded.

The duty of Government is clear. The present operations of the Survey Department should at once be stopped. With regard to those districts into which the new vicious settlement has not been actually introduced, the question is whether it will not be enough to fix the fair assessment payable by the Khot, and after abolishing forced labour and restoring dispossessed Dharekaris, leave the rest of the cultivators to the custom of the country, which is perfectly recognised by the Civil Courts. But it may be thought advisable to go further than this, on account of the arguments which we noticed above, and more especially at the present time when the hopes of the cultivators have been raised, and when in a portion of the same district extensive rights have been given to the ryots. Then clearly no other course is open but to appoint competent officers who will, after due inquiry, record the names of the permanent tenants, and fix the rents payable by them, which might be the Government assessment and a slight increase thereto—showing their position inferior to that of Dharekaris—with a proportionate abatement in the revenue payable by the Khot. These measures would of course have to be embodied in a legislative enactment.

Lastly, in the districts already *unsettled* it is admittedly impossible now for Government to retire leaving the ryots in the lurch. It only remains for Government to offer to every ryot the option of retaining the right of permanent tenancy, in which case compensation would have to be given to the Khot, or of allowing the settlement made with him to be annulled, and then he could be treated as a ryot in the districts not yet settled.—*Friend of India.*

NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA.—Starting west from New York you have the choice of four routes as far as Chicago—the "New York Central," controlled, with half a dozen other lines, by Commodore Vanderbilt, whose little property is estimated at £16,000,000 (one William B Astor, with £40,000,000, is *par excellence* the rich man in America) ; the "Erie," the "Pennsylvania," and the "Baltimore and Ohio." Beyond Chicago there are three routes to Omaha. Beyond Omaha the Central and Union Pacific lines monopolise the traffic. At Omaha passengers and goods have to be ferried over the Missouri, and at Ogden, near the Salt Lake, the junction of the two Pacific lines, another cause of complaint is the transfer of passengers and baggage into another train, it being alleged, that the distance between Omaha and San Francisco is too great to keep a car in continued motion."—Otherwise the few thousand miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific are easily passed.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET MATCH.

THE great cricket match has resulted in a moderate victory for the Sydney players, though by no means such a victory as was obtained in Melbourne. The game ended with eight wickets to go down, but as they were the eight weakest wickets in the team, it would not be safe to represent them as the potentiality of many runs. W. G. Grace, the English captain and champion, was singularly unfortunate in each innings in getting prematurely caught out, and had he been able, on either occasion, to approach the figures of some of his English scores, the result might have been very different. It must be remembered, however, that these great scenes have been made at cricket proper with only eleven in the field, and one part of his skill as a batsman consists in his power to put the ball where there is no one to stop it. But with eighteen in the field this faculty is practically neutralised. The only chance that Grace had of displaying his English style was in the single wicket game which followed the regular match. He batted there against twelve in the field, and single-handed outscored the entire colonial team, who further had the advantage of batting against only seven in the field. A good deal has been said in depreciation of the present English team, on the ground that previous English elevens have been able to meet and conquer twenty-two, but a fair allowance must be made for the improvement in colonial play, and though our cricketers have not been so steadfast or continuous in their practice as has been the case in Victoria, they still show better play than they did years ago. A supplementary match has been arranged in which the English eleven is to play a joint team of the best players from New South Wales and Victoria.—*Sydney Mail*, Jan. 31.

MODERN FINANCING.

(*North British Daily Mail.*)

OUTER HOUSE, SATURDAY, February 14.

(Before Lord GIFFORD).

A GLASGOW MERCANTILE CASE.

SMITH, FLEMING, & CO. v. PATERSON & CO.

This action is raised by Smith, Fleming, & Co., merchants, Leadenhall Street, London, against T. L. Paterson & Co., merchants, Gordon Street, Glasgow, and concludes for payment to the pursuers of the sum of £16,407 4s 4d, with interest thereon at 5 per cent. from 12th December 1873, until payment.

The pursuers, who are East India merchants, allege that in 1865 they entered into arrangements with the defenders whereby the defenders were to participate to the extent of one-fourth share in a series of mercantile transactions, in which the pursuers, along with others, were to be interested, said transactions to consist of the purchase of cotton and other goods, manufactured in Manchester, to be shipped from ports in England to Bombay and Kurrachee, and to be there disposed of for those concerned, by the pursuers' correspondents in these places, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. The purchase of said goods, the shipment thereof, and the general charge of all commercial matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, being entrusted to the pursuers ; that satisfactory arrangements having been made on both sides as to meeting the price of the goods to be purchased until the proceeds of each shipment could arrive from India, the purchase and shipment of goods and other necessary operations were commenced by the pursuers, and have continued to be carried on up to the present time ; that as advices were received from Nicol & Co, by the pursuers of the result of the disposal of each shipment, an account current with reference to the defenders interest therein was duly rendered to them by the pursuers, showing the balance of profit or loss, as the case might be ; that during the earlier period of the joint adventures the defenders share of profit, as the same arose, was paid to them, and in like manner their share of loss was received from them by the pursuers as the said accounts current were rendered, but since October 1866, the operations engaged in have more frequently resulted in loss, and the defenders after that date failed to meet their share thereof, in consequence whereof their liabilities to the pursuers have been constantly increasing, and has shown by the account current produced in process, the defenders were at the last date thereof, 12th December, 1873, and still are owing to the pursuers the said sum of £16,407 4s. 4d. concluded for, which sum the defenders refuse to pay, and that as the transaction between the pursuers and defenders, in connection with said joint adventures, have not yet terminated, the pursuers reserved their claim for all farther sums that may be found due to them, after the final close of accounts between the parties.

The defenders explain the way the adventure business was agreed to be conducted as follows :—The pursuers were to instruct agents in Manchester to purchase the goods, which were to be shipped to Bombay and Kurrachee for sale by William Nicol & Co. and Fleming & Co, the pursuers' foreign houses, who were to remit the pursuers from time to time the prices received, less charges, and less a guarantee commission to them of 5 per cent. for selling, which was to be subject to a rebate in favour of the defenders, individually, to the extent of one per cent. One-fourth of the price of the goods bought for the adventurers was to be raised by the defenders discounting bills to that amount to be drawn by them upon the pursuers, and the proceeds of these bills to be remitted by the defenders to the Manchester agents, who brought the goods, and who were responsible to the person with whom they dealt. The bills so drawn and discounted were to be renewed from time to time till remittance arrived from India. The other three-fourths of the prices were to be provided and paid by the other adventurers. The defenders allege that changes were made in the joint adventures by the pursuers without consulting them, and that these changes only became known to the defenders from the heading of the invoices ; that certain of the adventurers refused or were unable to negotiate the bills of the pursuers for the portion of the funds to be provided by them, and that the defenders drew and provided the funds in question at the urgent solicitation of the pursuers. The defenders farther allege that certain purchases were made by the pursuers through two Manchester houses, one of whom was to receive one per cent. for buying the goods, and one per cent. for financing, "till proceeds of the goods ought in regular course to come home ;" and the other was to receive one per cent. for buying and financing for six months, and for renewals of bills for a further period of three months one half per cent. or for four months one per cent ; that when the bills so granted fell due the defenders, at the pursuers' earnest request, raised large sums of money, which they remitted to the pursuers for their accomodation and the accommodation of the other adventurers, which money exceeded that which the defenders were under obligation to provide by at least £500,000—for indeed the whole financial arrangements of the various adventures were thrown upon them ; that owing to the credit of the pursuers being questioned by bankers and bill brokers, the money so provided was raised by bills drawn by the defenders upon the pursuers, the negotiation of which was often a matter of great difficulty and delicacy, and for the use of the defenders' name and their services in procuring discounts as aforesaid the defenders were to receive and are entitled to be credited in the adventure accounts with 1 per cent. upon the amount of the sums raised, or as these exceeded their one-fourth share and which commission is due to the defenders as well by arrangements made between the pursuers as representing themselves and the other adventurers and the defenders as by the usage and costom of merchants known to and relied upon by all parties interested at the time, and amounts to at least £5,000. The defenders also state objections to the accuracy of the accounts rendered to them by the pursuers, which, if given effect to, would amount to about £5000 in their favour. In reference to the losses which were incurred, the defenders allege that Nicol & Co and Fleming & Co. sold the goods at manifestly inadequate prices, and the loss sustained was to a large extent attributable to their reckless and improper conduct ; that in some cases the pursuers represented that goods sold at Bombay and Kurrachee had been sold at a profit while they were actually sold at a loss, and their replacement, recommended by the pursuers, resulted in further loss, and that in other cases they sold at prices which the defenders had previously remonstated against a loss being thus incurred of at least £20,000, of which one-fourth is charged against the defenders. Commissions, amounting in all to fully £20,000, were received by the Bombay and Kurrachee agents, while the defenders allege they were selling the goods at ruinous prices. The defenders farther aver that the pursuers have received at least £10,000 from Nicol & Co. and Fleming & Co. as bonuses upon the transactions in question, which sum they are bound to share with the defenders and the other adventurers. The defenders have consigned in bank the sum concluded for, with £200 to meet costs, to await the orders of Court, and they demand from the pursuers a full account of all the purchases and sales with vouchers therefor.

The record in this case was closed to-day and sent to the procedure roll.

Counsel for the Pursuers—Mr Keir. Agents—H. & A. Inglis, W. S.

Counsel for the Defenders —Mr. Balfour. Agents—Webster & Will, S. S. C.

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1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinott—W. Nicol & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Symond—Lawrence & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Phillips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

426 Antifar, Bahier—Edward Baudry & Co.
842 Marie, Gugnen—The Captain.
869 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
725 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

346 Ada, Cassey.
266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
448 Burdigala, Rauesseau—The Captain.
455 Bluche, Barra—Edward Baudry & Co.
235 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
300 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch Brown & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1908 Golconda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
3115 Hindostan, Raskell—P. & O. Co.
1775 Malwa, Tomlin—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1291 Coromandel, Maby—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
952 Tenedos, Harris—W. & A. & Graham & Co.
1790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1476 Yeddo, Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1130 Calipso, Gullovich—A. C. Gumpert.
776 Dido, Cattich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

930 Kingston, Chittan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
922 Redewater, Richards—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

804 Arthur, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

998 Gladys, Bardo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1067 Pressnitz, Hewett—McCullock, Browne & Co.

FOR COAST CALCUTTA & CHINA.

1434 Chaldia, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

250 Strathclyde, Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
Euphrates, D. Arey-Irvin.
4173 Jumna, Gordon.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

NOTICES.

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Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
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Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £880 to £1,040.
&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 1s shilling a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

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LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
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CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed without damage.
Especially adapted for travelling purposes.
MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d.
Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.
LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES ;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION ; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits under 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.					
Do	do	12	do	do	5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's